CORDES A MOSBY.

About Interesting Prices on New, Up-to-Date and Wanted Summer Merchandise.

At Little-Figured Prices.

New Batiste, Dotted Swisses, &c., the newest and most effective pat- 121/2C

Koechlin Freres Best French Organdies

In Figures, Dots and Stripes; full range of colorings; the 171/2c 121/2c Real Scotch Ginghams, the kinds that wash and wear so nicely; new and up-to-date patterns and colorings 25c

Flemish Lace-stripe Lawns, new and stylish patterns and colorings, Linen Suitings, full yard wide— 25c Silk Striped Grenadines; uery stylish and in a full range of colorings; 50c Box Waists, no two alike, all new and

Others \$4.39, \$6.25, \$7.25.

Silk and Linen Grass Linen, \$2.25 with silk ribbon stripes, yd...

Some Real Silk Bargains.

Japanese Corded Wash Silks, in this season's newest and most effective patterns and colorings; the 50c 29c kind, per yard

quality now

Yami-Mai-the ideal lining silk-all silk, heavy weight and in every 39c

Crepe de Chine; all silk; heavy weight, in all the new staple shadings, SL 00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Silk and Cotton Mousseline de 39c Soie in all new staples and shades, Silk Striped Mousseline de Sole, 39c

New Silk Glinghams, in the most 50c effective patterns and colorings.

The \$1.00 ones now . . . 79c The \$1.50 ones now . . . \$1.29

Wash Ondulines, for separate waists; new patterns and colorings; the 55c 48c

Printed Foulards. All-Silk Heavy-Weight Printed Foulards,

only this season's choicest patterns and colorings. Striped Taffetas, all silk, white grounds,

High-Grade Wash Goods Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Apparel At a Reduction of About One Third

Tailored Suits

Only this season's newest and most advanced styles and cuts; eton and jacket effects, silk lined skirts cut in the newest shapes. The materials used are broadcloth, Venetian, cheviots, etamines, &c. In every instance their prices are about one third less than they were only one week ago.

All of our \$15.90 suits now \$10.98. All of our \$17.50 suits now \$12.98. All of our \$20.00 suits now \$15.00. All of our \$22.50 suits now \$17.50. All of our \$25.00 suits now \$19.00. All of our \$32.50 suits now \$25.00. All of our \$35.00 suits now \$27.00. All of our \$45.00 suits now \$35.00.

Separate Skirts

All cut and made in the best possible and most fashionable manner of etamines, sharkskins, brilliantines, cheviots, broadcloths and Venetians, all colors and black and trimmed with bands of taffeta and moire, some with hemstitched effects. Prices, \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Silk Net, Separate Skirts, with silk drop, new and stylish.

The \$25.00 ones now \$20.00. The \$30.00 ones now \$24.98. The \$35.00 ones now \$29.98. Silk Waists

Nicely made, perfect fitting and thoroughly, made waists in every respect, of taffeta and peau de soie, and now marked at prices, which you have only to see to figure the saving.

The \$3.98 waists now \$2.98. The \$4.50 waists now \$3.50. The \$4.98 waists now \$3.98. The \$5.98 waists now \$4.98. The \$6.98 waists now \$5.98.

White Lawn Waists, wide shoulders, perfect fitting, handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery, \$1.00 to \$9.00.

White Shirt Waist Suits, fashionably made of P. K., madras and batiste, \$5,00, \$5.98, \$6.48, \$6.98, and \$10.00.

Bathing Suits

Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suits of mohair, with all the points of newness about them, \$2.98 to \$10.00. Ice Wool and Silk Shawls for head or shoulders.

We make to order in our house Walking and Separate Skirts. Entire satisfaction and lowest prices

Our Corset Department is the most complete in all Richmond. Only the best foreign and domestic makes find representation here. We fit all figures properly.

Sole selling agents for Richmond for the celebrated Fasso Corsets.

Muslin Underwear

An assortment here such as no other Richmond house has ever shown. Your summer muslin underwear buying cannot be done economically if our stock is not consulted.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, nicely made

Ladies' Nicely Made Muslin Gowns, cut full wide and trimmed with tucks, embroidery and hemstitched effects, 50c and 59c. Ladies' Muslin Skirts, of extra 79c

and trimmed with many rows of tucks and hemstitches, 25c, 29c, 35c.

Children's Muslin Gowns, nicely 49c made, one special bargain . . .

Ladies' Nicely Made Cambric Corset Covers, high and low 12½c Children's Drawers of good muslin, trimmed with narrow 12½c

White Goods,

Striped Madras, new and stylish pat-perns, 12c, 19c, 25c.

Mercerized Madras: stripes and figures;

P. K.'s: light, medium and heavy cords,

Figured P. K.'s; new and stylish 29c

French Organdies, fine and sheer, full two yards, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c to \$1.25.

French Batiste, 47 inches wide; washes and wears perfectly, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

Umbrellas and Parasols. All the New Parasol ideas are here with all the points of prettiness about them—\$1.50 to \$10.00.

An Umbrella Special.

Ladies' 26-inch Close-Rolling Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas; handles of silver and of pearl; silver inlaid; ac-\$1.69

Gentlemen's Negligee Shirts, entirely new patterns, plain and tucked bosoms, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Persian Lawns, fine, sheer and stylish, French Nainsook, light and heavy-

weight—the ideal washing and wearing fabric—371/2c to \$1.00. India Linens-extra good values-100

WASH SWISSES,

DOTTED MUSLINS, &c.,

Democratic party was right in their view

WASH CHIFFONS,

in all qualities and at prices to suit all

English Torchon Laces-

1/4 to 1 inch wide, per yard, 5c. 3/4 to 21/2 inches wide, per yard. 61/4c-1 to 21/2 inches wide, per yard, 8 1/30 2 to 31/2 inches wide, 10c and 121c yd

Linen Torchon Edges and Insertions-

1/2 to 11/2 inches wide, 10c, 12c, 15c, 1/5 to 21/6 inches wide. 20c, 25c, 30c. 21/2 to 3 inches wide, 40c, 50c, 60 toc 98c.

2 to 3 inches wide, 121/2c, 15c, 167/3c. 3 to 5 inches wide, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c.

Cream Venise Wove Insertion, new and stylish patterns and in widths from 1/2 to 4 inches, 19c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c to \$1.50.

Cream Applique Lace, 2 to 4 inches wide, 50c to \$1.50.

Cream Venise Medallions, \$1.50 to \$5.50. White Irish Crochet Lace, 3 to 9 inches

New Val. Laces, with Inserting to match. in widths from 1/2 to 4 inches, 25c to 60c a

Swiss and Nainsook Ribbon Braidings, new patterns, 10c to St. 50 per yard.

Summer Curtains.

Muslin and Bobinet Curtains, 31/2 yards ong, entirely new patterns, \$2.00 to \$4.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, new and effective patterns, \$1.00ito \$5.00.

Irish Point Curtains, in entirely new patterns, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Fiber Rugs.

wide, 75c to \$3.98.

The Ideal Summer Floor Covering; new and stylish patterns and colorings; all sizes, \$1.50 to \$12.50 each.

WELL KNOWN ARTISTS

Sm. h, of Louisiana, This talented young artist claims Mobile as her birthplace, but is now a resident of New Orleans. Through her father's family she is related to the ceebrated Sir Joshua Rey-no. s and not a few of those who have seen her beautiful work have suggested that from him she has inherited her rethat from him she has inherited her remarkable talent. Miss Montgomery's work in oil, water colors, figures and landscopes has elicited the most lavorable

The beautiful Confederate monument at San Antonio, Texas, was designed by her. As a pupil of Satterly, of New York, she had the best advantages. Her friends pre-dict a brilliant future for this gifted young artist of the South.

young artist of the South.

Mr. William Couper, who was nominated by Mrs. N. v. Randolph, of this city, is a Virginian sy birth. After studying art in New York he continued his preparatory work abroad in Munich and Florence. In the latter city he was a would of the femous sculptor Thomas Ball. pupil of the famous sculptor Thomas Ball, whose only daughter he married. Five years ago Mr. Couper returned with his family to America, giving up the charms of life in Italy for the same of his three sons, to whom he desired to give an American education. With his father-inaw, Mr. Ball, Mr. Couper now has one of the finest sculptor's studios in New York. His work is marked with that grace, delicacy and refinement which comes of acceptantance with the surili and thought of of life in Italy for the same of his three quaintance with the spirit and thought of the world's best artistic output. Many will recall Mr. Couper's contribution to t.e. Dewey Arch, especially the handseme relief on the cast side of the arch, representing Protection of Our Country.

MR. STORY'S WORK.

MR. STORY'S WORK.

Mr. Waldo Story comes of a family of artists and sculptors, as every American art lover is familiar with Mr. William Wetmore Story's statue of George Pea-Story has, however, won laurels for him-self, and is well known in the world of sculpture. He has inherited the genius of his family, which has received the cultivation of years of study and work in Italy and other portions of Europe. His studies in art have a peculiar grace and gracefulness of line and proportion, which appeals were to the proportion. which appeal even to the uncultivated eye. His model will doubtless display the beauty and symmetry of design for which his works are famed. Mr. Story's name was presented by Mrs. James Y. Leigh, of Norfolk. Mr. Louis Albert Gudebrod, of New

York, whose name was proposed by Mrs. William Reade, of New York, is a young sculptor of great promise. His recent success as the director of sculpture for the Charleston Exposition has received favorable comment from many quarters Much of the finished and artistic work seen by visitors to the Exposition was from Mr. Gudebrod's studio. Much of the other work in sculpture and artistic design was projected in accordance with his suggestions. Visitors to the Buffalo Exposition will recall Mr. Gudebrod's statue, symbolic of Lake Huron, on the

Etatue, symbolic of Lake Huron, on the Electric Tower. Mr. Gudebrod has had the advantage of the best masters, among them Augustus St. Gaudens, in New York, and Jean Dampt, in Parls.

OF CUBAN ANCESTRY.

Mr. Charles Aibert Lopez, of New York, is the grand-nephew of General Narcisso in the revolt against the Spanish power in the sp in the revolt against the Spanish power fifty years ago. General Lopez was captured and executed, and his nephew, the sculptor's father, was sentenced to hard labor for life on the west coast of Africa. Later he was pardoned and located in New Orleans, where Mr. Lopez was raised. The latter was a pupil and assistant of the great sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward. The work of the young sculptor at the Chicago Exposition was very notable. His statue of Minerva, twenty feet high, and his symbolic interpretation of agriculture yielded place in point of merit to nothing to be seen at the World's Fair. Mr. Lopez's later works include the East Mr. Lopez's later works include the East India group of the Dewey arch and the cologsal groups representing the assem-tied arts and sciences at the Buffalo Exposition. He is still a young man, and idea of an arch nor its location suited good man."

Mr. George Julian Zolony has a peculiar claim upon the grateful consideration of art-loving Virginians. The beau sentiment of all who are interested in the summer.

tiful Winnie Davis monument in Hollywood attests his skill in the interpreta-tion of the beautiful. For this work he was decorated by the King of Roumania with the insignia of the order of Bene Merchti (well merited), reserved for fam-ous artists, sculptors, and men of let-ters. Mr. Zolnay was the first American to receive this honor. The bust of Ed-

gar Allan Poe, recently unveiled at the University of Virginia, is also the work of this artist. Among his other statues are those of Jefferson Davis, at Owensboro, Ky.; of Generals Bartow and Mc-Laws, at Savannah, and the famous stat-ue of Sam Davis, at Nashville. Mr. Joimay was one of the three prize-winners in the great competition for the Maine monument, held in New York last year, in which forty-five sculptors took part. DESPITE MISFORTUNE. Senor Flores de Ulancilas is a Span-iard who lives in New Orleans. As a

young man, he was paralyzed in his right side, but the fire of genius could not be extinguished by the stern hand of misfortune, and despite the disappointed predictions of friends that the young man could never realize the cherished hope of his life, he is measuring up to the earlier his life, he is measuring up to the earner forecast of his great instructor, Luigi Amici, that he would be a great artist. Possibly his chef d'oeuvre is the painting of the Madonna and child designed for special exhibition by invitation of the Florence School of Art.

Mr. C. A. Pilliars, of Jacksonville, Florida, as a young artist of twenty-three telled for two years on the pre-

three, tolled for two years on the pre-liminary work for the Chicago Exposi-tion. Old artists saw in the young man, tion. Old artists saw in the young man, toiling patiently at the drudgery of detail work, the unmistakable indications of real genius. He was given a chance. The result was the magnificient 60-foot, female figure of "The Republic" that stood in the Grand Basin, in front of the Peristyle. As the splendid lines of this great work of art became apparent, the world of sculptors gave to its maker no mean place in the roll of American artists. Of the many beautiful works of art lost by reason of the temporary character of the World's Fair construction, none is more to be regretted.

Mr. Rudolph Evans, of New York, is a young man who is known for his "Kari-

Mr. Rudolph Evans, of New York, as a young man who is known for his "Karina," on exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and recently purchased by a wealthy Californian. He is a native of South Carolina, and he has had the advantage of the best masters, and the most inspiring art environments.

MRS. DAVIS' ATTITUDE.

Col. Calhoun, a Close Friend, Tells o Her Views as to a Monument.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) NEW YORK, May 31.-Colonel John C. Calhoun, grandson of the great South Calhoun, grandson of the great South Carolinian, when seen to-day, stated that he was unaware that there was any controversy existing over the question of a memorial to the late Jefferson Davis. Colonel Calhoun is one of the closest surviving friends of Jefferson Davis, and he is a staunch friend of Mrs. Davis.

"When Jefferson Davis breathed his last in New Orleans," said Colonel Calhoun, "a single sentiment seemed to animate all that some suitable form of monument should be crected to his memory, and its location was accorded to that city in which his mortal remains should

and its location was accorded to that city in which his mortal remains should find permanent sepulture. The work of collecting funds was immediately undertaken by the United Confederate Veterans, and the place selected by Mrs. Davis after two years' deliberation was Richmond, where the body of her husband now reposes. In Monroe Park a cornerstone was laid with magnificent ceremonies, and then the United Daughters of the Confederacy were given power to the Confederacy were given power to complete the work on the plans already adopted, but with no restrictions other than location in Richmond on the Monroe Park site. Later on the confederation or central body of the local South-ern Memorial Association offered to as-sist in the work, and they were given sist in the work, and they were given representation upon the committee having the plans and work for a memorial in charge. This committee, it appears, abandoned the Monroe Park site, where the corner-stone was originally laid, abandoned the design first selected, and have proposed an arch to be located at Broad and Twelfth Streets. Neither the states consumer as the results of the state and the results of the r

ARTISTS OFFERING MODELS FOR DAVIS MEMORIAL ARCH



a fitting and suitable memorial of Jef a fitting and suitable memorial of Jefferson Davis' pure character, uevotion and untarnished name, that the wishes of his widow and his daughter be respected as to the form which it shall take, and their tastes consulted as to its location. I do not know that I care to say, as Polk Miller stated recently in a Richmond paper, that 'the Jefferson Davis arch is not the choice of the Southern people.' I believe the whole matter without further newspaper take will be most amicably adjusted to suit

Miss Mamie Randall and Mrs. Randall have gone to Amelia county to spend

HISSING HEARD (Continued From First Page.)

tect his home from destruction, and his children from cruelty, I would have done what he had done. What does the Senator say?"

BASE ORDER. "It never was necessary to do it," Mr. Hoar declared, "it was a base and wicked order, and when the Senator talks

of forebears I am happy to say that th man of that generation who bore my name incurred obliquy and indignities through resisting things then as I do

Democratic party was right in their view of the question. He believed that the Republican party would work out the problem right in the end but that they should be shown that their present policy was wrong. He could not be expected to abandon a party in whose policies in the main he believed, to join a party to whose policies he opposed.

In conclusion Mr. Spooner declared that if the Democratic party ever obtained if the Democratic party ever obtained control of the government, no such "fatu-ous and cowardly" policy, as now sug-gested by the minority would be fol-lowed. The Democratic party would follow the plan now suggested by the Re-publicans, and would declare that it was impossible to withdraw from it.

impossible to withdraw from it.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, discussed some of the legal phases of the Philippine question, dealing with the powers of the United States and of the several States. He held that it was impossible for the United States to govern any territory not operated in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

stitution of the United States.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, said he sympathized with the efforts of the minority to get at the truth in the Philippine question, although he did not want to be put in the attitude of criticising the Mr. McLaurin, of Tennessee declared

Mr. McLaurin, of Tellinesses detailed that General Otts and General Funston had slandered the private soldiers in the Philippines, but he said that Democratic Senators had not in any way slandered the army, and that that charge itself was a slander.

At 5:15 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. At the opening of the evening session,
Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, took the
floor. He said the debate had been carried on by the minority in the hope that
the bill would be purged of its most objectionable features. All hope of substantial amendment of the bill was now
abandoned.

scoffed at Senator Morgan's theory that the Filipino insurgents were the "tools of wicked conspirators at Hong "tools of wicked conspirators at Hong Kong," saying that that was the dishonored plea of despots, the plea of conquest and murder and robbery in all ages. He proceeded in an exceedingly sarcastic vein to reply to some of Air. Morgan's arguments. He said he did not know of a more dangerous doctrine than that advanced by Mr. Morgan that the army was more representative of the people than Congress.

He did not believe that the United

He did not believe that the United States had reached the stage of degeneration and decay when the custody of its liberties rested in the army, PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Carmack referred to President Roosevelt's Memorial Day address at Arthur Memorial Day address at Arthur who when the head of the president of

Roosevelt's Memorial Day address at Arlington, saying that he judges from what the President had said about lynchings in the South that that cry was to be the administration's favorite ground of defense of its policy in the Philippines. He had thought that the waving of the bloody shirt was an effort to revive sectional hatred. "But I admit I was mistaken." said he, "the Republicans used to keep the Southern outrages mill grinding, holding up our terrible and bloody deeds to the execration of mankind. That was for political purposes. Now they are seeking precedents to excuse their policy in the Philippines. The President gives in the Philippines. The President gives the cue. He says it is the same old rebel yell from the same old people who villand Grant and Lincoln as they now are vilifying the great and magnanimous

"You cannot throw dust in the eyes of the people in that way. This attempt at diversion will not do. The question is: 'Are the accusations against Smith and those like him true or false?' At 10:20 P. M. Mr. Carmack concluded and the Senate adjourned.

(Continued From First Page.)

sary to resort in war to what in time of peace no man on earth would approve."

"Does the Senator approve of that order," demanded Mr. Hoar, "in war or in did not believe his party was right and could not act with them, he would vote for the other party.

"If it were necessary," suggested Mr. Spooner said to Mr. Hoar that if he did not believe his party was right and could not act with them, he would vote for the other party.

This elicited quite a long reply from the great American propoganda.

The potash syndicate, Mr. Travers appropriated —e equivalent estable.

\$75,000 to be spent in advertising in this country, and the land was simply flooded with notices calling upon farmers to use only such fertilizers as contained potash, declaring that the fertilizer-makers were defrauding their customers, by cutting down the quantities, an-further stating that he best ferti-lizer was that which contained potash in the most liberal degree.

Negotiations for the purchase of a pota-sh mine were begun by the Vigorials.

ash mine were begun by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company just a little over a year ago. At that time a German, who was traveling in this country partly for pleasure, and incidentally to ascer-tain who were the largest consumers of potash, and open negotiations for the sale of a mine that belonged to a friend. presented himeself in the office of the

chemical company.

He could not speak a word of English, but he brought an interpreter with him from Baltimore. An interview with Mr. Travers followed, and when the extent of the purchases of the chemical company were made known to the gentle stranger, and the position of the com-pany in the financial world was ascertained, it was agreed that negotiations with Swifts' Packing Company should be broken off, and a cablegram was sent to the owner of the mine apprising him of the fact that a willing purchaser had been found if the property were found desirable.

The German owner at once set sail with his own lawyer and arrived in Richmond anxious to consummate the deal. The American Corporation, however, proceeded more cautiously; one of the most famous egnineers in this country was sent to investigate the mine last autumn. His report covered 180 printed pages. On the strength of this report, it was deemed advisable that a director of the company should go at once to Germany. Accordingly, Mr. S. D. Crenshaw, the secretary of the organization visited the mine, acof the organization visited the mine, accompanied by the engineer. An option was secured, and was several times renewed, until, at last, the deal was closed by Mr. S. T. Morgan, the president of the company. Mr. Crenshaw, the secretary; and Mr. Spulsbury, on behalf of the Virginis. Carolina Chemical Company as announced in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning.

The mine is situated in the lowlying district between the rivers, in the Duchy of

The mine is situated in the lowiying district, between the rivers, in the Duchy of Hanover. It is about midway between Hamburg and Bremen, so situated, indeed, that the product of the mine can be shipped from either port to this coun-

The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the mine in excellent working order, with the shafts sunk, and all machinery

n operation.
It is not the intention of the Chemical It is not the intention of the Chemical Company, Mr. Travers says, to enter the potash market against the syndicate. The corporation would have been well content to have secured a mine only capable of supporting its own needs. But this particular mine has far greater resources, and Mr. Travers says that it will probably be worked to its capacity and the surplus will be sold, though the present price will be maintained in Germany. What changes will be made in the price schedule in this country Mr. Travers is not at this time prepared to say.

WILL NOT INVADE EUROPE. In some quarters the purchase of the mine by the Chemical Company created mine by the Chemical Company created the impression that the corporation was about to push its operations into Europe. Nothing, said Mr. Travers, is further from the thoughts of the directors at this time: The company is merely working to reduce the cost of production of fertilizer for the benefit of all concerned by controlling sources of crude material. Up to this time potash has been the bugbear of the company, and the difficent, independent, careless attitude of the German potash syndicate a constant source of annoyance and disappointment.

of annoyance and disappointment.

The operations of the company, Mr.
Travers says, will still be confined to
their present sphere, but the reduction
in the cost of potash will benefit not only the stockholders of the Chemical Comnany, but the consumers.

ly the stockholders of the Chemical Com-pany, but the consumers.

The potash fertilizers are used princi-pally in sand soil, the object of a fertili-zer being to supply to the soil on which it is used those properties, whether ani-mal, vegetable or mineral, which do not exist in its natural state.

"I wonder whether any one will ever inwent a silent typewriter?"
"Not as long as women are employed." -Judge